

A Word about Umbrellas.
The umbrella is a great invention—great for utility, and great for learning folks to steal and think the act one of honesty. Where did the umbrella come from? Who first made it? We can throw a ray or two of light on the subject.

It is generally supposed that this article is of Christian invention, and not yet two centuries old. Jonas Hanaway, who, about the middle of the last century, flourished one in the streets of London, was not the first man, however, that hoisted an umbrella, by a long shot—say 3,500 years or so. Instead of Jonas being the first man that walked under a hollow hemisphere of silk or cotton, the probability is that his illustrious predecessor, the prophet Jonah, sported one of them in the streets of old Nineveh; for Dr. Layard mentions that he met with umbrellas among the bas-reliefs in that city.

"It resembled in shape," says the doctor, (meaning the Ninevish parasol,) "those now in common use." There is one thing connected with the umbrellas of Nineveh which the doctor has not yet discovered, but which he may bring to light when he has got through his hieroglyphics; and that is, whether people stole them. If it can be proven that they did not, it will at once establish the superiority of ancient morals over those of the present day.

Modern researches among the relics of antiquity tend to confirm the truth of King Solomon's remark, that "there is nothing new under the sun"—not even a sunshade. Improvements, however, have been made in umbrellas since the days of Sardanapalus. The old fashioned concerns manufactured shortly after the flood did not open and shut. This is important. The improvement that has been made in the umbrella is a wonderful example of human progress.

"THE WORLD OWES ME A LIVING."—No such thing, Mr. Fold-up-your-hands; the world owes you not a single cent! You have done nothing these twenty years but consume the products earned by the sweat of other men's brows.

"You have eat, and drank and slept: what then? Why eat, and drank, and sleep again?"

And this is the sum total of your life. And the world "owes you a living!" For what? How comes it indebted to you to that trifling amount? What have you done for it? What family in distress have you befriended? What products have you alleviated? What acts have you perfected? The world owes you a living! idle man! Never was there a more absurd idea! You have been a tax—a sponge upon the world ever since you came into it. It is your creditor in a vast amount. Your liabilities are immense, your assets are nothing, and yet you say the world is owing you. Go to! The amount in which you stand indebted to the world is greater than you will ever have the power to liquidate! You owe the world the labor of your two strong arms, and all the skill in work they might have gained: you owe the world the labor of that brain of yours, the sympathies of that heart, the energies of your being; you owe the world the whole moral and intellectual capabilities of a man? Awake, then, from that dreamy do-nothing state of slothfulness in which you live, and let us no longer hear that false assertion that the world is owing you, until you have done something.

BAD MONEY.—An Indiana paper thus describes a bill of the wild cat currency in that State. "The vignette is a nigger shearing a hog, supposed to be squealing. The President of the Bank stands near, assisting to hold the hog. The dear people may be discovered a good ways behind.—Thunder and lightning in the foreground.—The picture of a seedy individual, "secured by stocks," through which his feet run, adorns one corner. A man with a very blank countenance, supposed to be the Auditor of State, and being rode upon a rail by a couple of Wall street sharpers, is seen in another corner. The phiz of Governor Wright, thunder gathering on his brow, and lightning flashing from his eyes, adorns the centre of the bill. On one side of the Governor is a hawk, on the other side a buzzard. He holds in one hand the scales of justice, one side of which is evidently very light; the other is holding a document, his last message, from which he appears to be reading to a crowd of disconsolate individuals below, who refuse to be comforted."

"I have lived to know, says Adam Clarke, that the greatest secret of human happiness is this; never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of too many irons in the fire, conveys an untruth. You cannot have too many—poker, tongs, and all—keep them all going."

The bee and the serpent often extracts the same juice; but by the serpent they are converted into poison; while by the bee they are converted into honey.

EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON:

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1853.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are happy to be able to announce that Mr. H. CAMERON, Periodical Agent, Todd's Building, has consented to act as the General Agent for the *Daily Evening Star*, with reference to soliciting advertisements.

Mr. CAMERON has good business facilities, and will devote as much of his time as possible to calling on the citizens of Washington, in aid of a daily evening paper, independent of party. We commend him to the patronage of the public.

LABOR.

Of the numerous and important questions that day by day are urged upon public attention, there is not one that transcends in importance that of the remuneration of labor. We all know how the cry for the means of obtaining a livelihood, has again and again resounded through the marts of European commerce, and reverberated even among the Halls of Royalty. We have all shuddered at the horrible pictures of poverty, destitution, and consequently of crime, which have been portrayed by the hand of genius, and displayed in the statistical reports of the Statesman. Is this happy land, which is free from so many of the evils that in other parts of the world often make existence a curse; free from all the causes which conduce to make one portion of society very rich, and the other very poor? For from that unequal distribution of wealth, flows the lamentable results at which we have glanced.

In the revolution by which this country was severed from its original government, social evils were not the causes of that separation.

The evils complained of were political, and the remedy applied was political. The yoke of monarchical authority, and the rule of aristocratic power were broken; but the social influences which were in existence, were left undisturbed; or, if touched, only incidentally. Our separation from European government then, was a change of political condition—not of social system.

It will follow from this, that a government may be changed from monarchical to republican, from despotic to free, without directly affecting the social principles that exist in custom, and are embodied in legislative enactment. The problem of the remuneration of labor will be proof of this.

Labor is a commodity, and like all other commodities, is bought and sold. Like other mercantile articles also, its price is regulated by supply and demand. If five employers want ten men, and only eight can be obtained, the employers will bid a higher price to gain what they lack. If only ten men are wanted, and twelve men are seeking employment, they will take a lower price to gain their object. This principle governs entirely what is called the relative price of things. The absolute price may be modified by other causes, as prices have now risen in consequence of the increase of gold. This alteration, however, is more apparent than real.

Like everything else, demand and supply will regulate the price at which labor is sold, but labor is under one disadvantage, that very many other things have not to submit to. If a merchant has a stock of silk handkerchiefs on hand, and the price offered for them in the market is low, he may hold them back until the market improves. When the price of labor is low, the laborer must still offer his commodity for sale; for while the handkerchief can lie uninjured on the shelf, the laborer must eat and drink. While capital can wait for a favorable opportunity, the laborer must sell, though at a loss. Under the operation of the law of supply and demand, then there is a tendency in society to fall into the extremes of very rich, and very poor. This tendency is just as powerful under a republican as a monarchical government; and, consequently, unless a correcting principle is in operation, to modify the action of the great law of supply and demand; the scenes that have appeared so horrible in Europe, will be witnessed on our own soil. The resource our immense unoccupied territory furnishes, assist to postpone the evil day; but the complaints and murmurings that already resound amid the throng of artificers, is proof of the truth of our remarks. Those truly benevolent minds—that blend wisdom with their kindness, and know how much better it is to prevent than to relieve distress, will enter with interest into the enquiry—how can our political institutions be made instrument of social improvement?

BE SURE YOU ADVERTISE.—Merchants and business men, *Advertise*, and you have struck the path leading to success—to wealth. The Spring business is just opening—advertise and let your friends know that you are alive and doing business.

Louis Napoleon in America.

Among other reminiscences of Louis Napoleon's visit to the United States, published in Harper's Magazine, we find the following:

"After having lived a little time in New York, and having been thrashed by one of the b'hoys of that day, an accident which befel not only the Marquis of Waterford, but Louis Philippe, and William IV. of England, in this good city of Gotham, the Prince went to New Jersey, where he was involved in rather a funny scrape. A certain pig one day entered the garden of the person with whom he was domiciliated, and began to eat up a parcel of Dutch bulbs set out to dry, fancying that they were onions. Remembering that he was the son of a king of Holland, out sallied the Prince and shot the pig. The wrath of a Jersey Blue was excited, and the Prince was arrested on a charge of feloniously shooting a pig. He refused any atonement, and as there are no princes in New Jersey, was arrested and conveyed to Bergen jail. A good natured lawyer, Mr. —, who happened to be there, paid the costs and expenses, and Louis Napoleon returned home without any other damage than the accretion of Jersey mud. This is the origin of the charge against him for pig stealing.

"P. S.—A friend at our elbow, who belongs to the Sporting Club, states that the Prince was arrested for a much higher offence—'shooting a pointer dog,' who laid down on tulip beds—and that the sixty dollars fine and costs paid for his majesty have never yet been refunded to the kind hearted lawyer."

A Hint to Abolitionists.

A Virginia clergyman writes to the New York Journal of Commerce suggesting the organization of some systematic plan by which the benevolently disposed, in the Northern States, who really wish the slave properly liberated, as well as from political and social, as from personal bondage, might efficiently aid a humane cause. He says:

"There are large numbers of masters in this and other Southern States, who would gladly liberate their slaves, or particular families, or individuals, among them, but they are hindered by such obstacles as these: either the owners are not able to relinquish services which, however really valueless, they cannot, in our state of society, dispense with, and which, if not rendered by slaves, must be hired at ruinous prices, under the circumstances in which they are placed, or sometimes, an owner of part of the family is ready to liberate that part, but others who own the rest are not, and it often happens that humane masters have purchased slaves at a great sacrifice, simply to prevent family separations, otherwise inevitable in the partition or sale of estates, or by reason of the cupidity of others.

"Now in many of the former named cases one half, or often less of the estimated value of the slave being provided owners would liberate them; or in the other case, when part of the family can be bought for freedom, the owners of the rest will give them up, while those who have purchased for humane purposes, will, of course, relinquish such purposes on being reimbursed, that the slaves may be free.

"And as there are many whites who would manifestly be better off, with masters to manage and provide for them, so there are slaves who can take care of themselves if placed in a right position. Now if some plan could be devised and published, by which masters could be aided in freeing slaves, I think immense benefit would result.

"Could not a society be formed which would secure a considerable help from moderate Abolitionists, for this purpose? It has occurred to me that such a scheme is both feasible and desirable. Did Abolitionists expend in this way the funds used for promoting disunion and bad feeling by feeding public slanderers of the South, I have no doubt thousands of liberated slaves would soon appear on the shores of Africa, as fruit of such benevolence."

A WARNING TO MARRIED MEN.—A contemporary thus chronicles the adventures of an individual having a lawful wife:

"A married man, whose habits are not very regular, one evening last week, while walking the streets, encountered a lady whose walk and actions encouraged him to address her. He was pleased at the impression he made, and forthwith offered her his arm to escort her home which she accepted. After leading him around some few squares, she brought him up to his own house—it was his wife! Since then we have no sort of doubt that the gentleman has been very cautious how he meddles with ladies in the street."

Returns from Rhode Island show a majority of 900 in favor of the liquor law. The assembly is opposed to it.

The salaries of the New Haven clergy men have been advanced. Were they on a strike?

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pierre Soulé, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain.

George W. Fletcher, to be consul at Chagres, New Granada.

Alexander Thompson, to be consul at Maranhao, Brazil.

Isaac T. Golding, to be consul at Laguayra, Venezuela.

William F. Phillips, to be auditor of the treasury for the Post Office Department.

Jacob R. Davis, to be superintendent of the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia.

Wm. G. Kendall, to be deputy postmaster at New Orleans, Louisiana.

George Milburne, to be surveyor general for the district of Arkansas.

J. Charleston Beattie, to be surveyor general for the district of Louisiana.

Thomas S. Drew, to be superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency.

LAND OFFICERS.

Oliver Basham, to be register at Clarks-ville, Arkansas.

John J. Horton, to be receiver at Clarks-ville, Arkansas.

William J. Owen, to be register at Champagnole, Arkansas.

William True Sergeant, to be receiver at Champagnole, Arkansas.

James F. Saffold, to be receiver at Bates-ville, Arkansas.

Lee C. Blackmore, to be register at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

De Witt C. Yell, to be receiver at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Hugh Wallace, to be register at Dixon, Illinois.

Lewis Palms, to be register at New Orleans, Louisiana.

J. B. O. Buard, to be register at Natchitoches, Louisiana.

James G. Fitzgerald, to be register at Opelousas, Louisiana.

William Shannon, to be register at Monroe, Louisiana.

Peyton G. King, to be receiver at Monroe Louisiana.

John M. Vernon, to be receiver at Greens-burgh, Louisiana.

Henry W. Palfrey, to be receiver at New Orleans, Louisiana.

COLLECTORS.

Robert White, Georgetown, D. C.

Lewis Lunsford, Petersburg, Va.

Wm. C. Bettencourt, Wilmington, N. C.

SURVEYOR.

Robert Burns, Eastport, Me.

Rufus McIntire, Portland and Falmouth, Maine.

APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

P. Barry Hayes, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Gideon G. Westcott, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Philip Poultney, at Baltimore, Md.

Lemuel W. Gosnell, at Baltimore, Md.

Under act of March 3, 1851.

George F. Emery, of Massachusetts.

George W. Pomeroy, of New York.

Henry C. Laughlin, of Pennsylvania.

Wm. P. Poudier, of Maryland.

Vous au blanc is the name given in France to children who, from some peculiar circumstance, are dedicated to the Virgin. The Duc de Bourdeaux (Henry V.) was so from his birth, in consequence of the assassination of his father. These little *vous* are dressed in white until they are seven or eight years of age, and if in the higher ranks of life their attendants also wear white.

A Cincinnati paper states that the theatre pit boys are in the habit of burlesquing the use of opera glasses in the dress circle, by using two mineral water bottles, tied together with a string, in which they scan the house in the most grave and interesting manner.

A word spoken pleasantly is a large spot of sunshine on the sad heart—and who has not seen its effects? A smile is like the bursting out of the sun from behind a cloud, to him who thinks he has no friend in the wide world.

The Chinese punishments of offences against the law are rather peculiar. Sometimes a culprit is whipped to death with bamboos; sometimes squeezed between two boards, so that from a *sharper* he is converted into a *flat*.

Had Tully himself pronounced one of his orations with a blanket about his shoulders, more people would have laughed at his dress than have admired his eloquence.

Lord Shaftsbury says that he would be virtuous for his own sake, though no body were to know it: as he would be clean for his own sake, though nobody were to see him.

It is in disputes, as in armies, where the weaker side sets up false lights, and makes a great noise, to make the enemy believe them more numerous and strong than they really are.

A new boot (for dancing) has been invented. It presents exactly the effect of a white satin shoe, and white silk stocking.

PASTE AND SCISSORS.

The Methodists of this country built churches nearly at the rate of one week during the eighty-seven years of its existence.

The facilities of Railroad travel between Albany and Buffalo are about to greatly increased—the new arrangement taking effect on the 11th instant. There are to be eleven daily trains from Albany westward, five of them express trains, and daily trains from the west, of which four are express trains. The time between Albany and Buffalo is reduced to twelve hours, all express trains, and one, the "Lightning train," is to accomplish it in ten.

PAPERS BY THE ACRE.—It is stated, of authority of a well known statistician, that the New York daily papers consume twenty-eight acres of paper every day.

Plate sin with gold, the lance of justice hurtless breaks; arm it in rage, pigmy's straw doth pierce it.

Good humor is the blue sky of the soul, in which every star of talent will shine more clearly.

Down South, a newly appointed jailer or once told the convicts that if they did not behave themselves he would "kick them out of the establishment."

One thing is quite clear, that whether Fortune be more like Plutus or an angel it is no use abusing her: one may as well throw stones at a star.

An "old fog" in New Hampshire was recently overtaken by a "train of thought." Through skilful medical treatment it is hoped he may survive the shock.

Dr. Johnson, when in the fullness of years and knowledge, said—"I never take up a newspaper without finding something I would have deemed it a loss not to have seen; never without deriving from instruction and amusement."

We note in a cotemporary's column the advertisement of a lady for a husband. "None need apply under six feet!" When the lady goes in ferociously for Hy-meneus.

"Were you ever cross-questioned Mr. Jones?" "Yes, when questioned by my wife, after spending the evening abroad—cross enough in all conscience."

Somebody draws this picture of Yankee. It is to the life:

"He would kiss a queen till he raised a blister, With his arm round her neck and his old felt hat. Would address the king with the title of Mister, And ask him the price of the throne that he sat on."

"Mr. Jones, don't you think that marriage is a means of grace?"

"Certainly, madam, anything is a 'means of grace' that breaks down pride and leads to repentance!"

Exit Mr. Jones, under a mop-handle!

A marriage took place in Williamsburg last week, with the following peculiarities—the groom measured six feet four and the bride four feet six. If this is not "the long and short" of matrimony, we don't know what is, that's all.

A REASON.—"My dear," said Mrs. Dogberry to her daughter, "you should not hold your dress so very high in crossing the street."

"Then, ma," replied the maiden, "how shall I ever show the beauty of my flounced pantalettes, that I have almost ruined my eyesight to manufacture? I'm sure I don't care if the beaux do look at me." Mrs. Dogberry spoke of "the sin of vanity and the beauty of decorum," and walked off into her chamber.

Has fortune frowned, my honest friend? Don't hang your head so low; This is no time to falter now; Up! strike another blow! Don't sit and groan, and grunt and tell What you have tried to do; But place your shoulder to the wheel, Strain nerve, and put her through!

Methodist Protestant Church, 9th Street.—Rev. D. EVANS REESE, the pastor in charge, will preach in this church to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. ap 9

First Presbyterian Church, 4½ St. Rev. BYRON SUNDELL will preach in this church to-morrow at 11 a. m. and at 7½ p. m. ap 9

Temperance Hall.—Nine cheers for Rhode Island; she has got the Maine law for the second time. All who wish to hear the objections to the Maine law answered are invited to attend the meetings at the Hall on Sunday night at 7 o'clock. ap 9 GEO. SAVAGE, President.

A Fair will be held at Iron Hall on to-morrow Tuesday, the 5th instant, for the purpose of raising means for the enclosing and repair of Queen's Chapel near this city. The public are earnestly invited to aid and assist in this laudable and praiseworthy cause. Queen's Chapel being one of the first and most ancient churches in this country. ap 4

Mayor's Office, WASHINGTON, April 8, 1853.

Reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for the apprehension, or for such information as may lead to the apprehension, of any person or persons guilty of the recent acts of incendiarism in this city. The reward to be paid upon the conviction of the person or persons apprehended. ap 9—3t JOHN W. MAURY, Mayor.

Table and Pocket Cutlery, Plated Goods, &c. FULL stock and complete assortment of every kind of cutlery, including KNIVES and FORKS, in sets of 20 and 50 pieces and by the dozen. Congress and other KNIVES, SCISSORS and SHEARS, RAZORS, Silver plated Tea, Dessert, and Table SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c. &c. from the most celebrated English and American manufacturers, together with a large stock of all kinds of HARDWARE. All of which is offered for sale by JNO. W. RADEN, Pa. avenue, near 6th street. ap 9—2aw 6w